The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEILL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864. Vol 37: No. 44

The Bedford Inquirer

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BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

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April 1, 1864.—tf.

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.
Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864.—tf.

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WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

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Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.
Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford Pa.
August 19th, 1864.—tf.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
G. A. J. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.
Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HERE'S ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.
He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864.—zz.

PHYSICIANS, &c.

DENTISTRY.
N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury,

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office a day or two, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of each month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.
Aug. 5, 1864.—tf.

C. N. HICKOK
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—tf.

UNION HOTEL.
VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,
West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.
A splendid Livery Stable attached. [ap'r 64.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Another Speech by Jeff. Davis--Rebel Specie Sent Abroad--Miscellaneous Items.

From files of late Southern papers we clip the following:

STIRRING THEM UP.

Congressman B. H. Hill, of Georgia, has made a speech at Macon, in which he comforted the doubting Rebels in the following magniloquent fashion:

"Go to General Lee's army and you will find its spirit truly animating. Every brigade in it thinks it can whip Grant. Why, then, indulge in despondency? It can do no good.

"Georgians! do not despond. In the midst of disaster be strong. I do not doubt. Sherman, in Atlanta, must be destroyed. I said twelve months ago that if the enemy ever go to Atlanta he would be destroyed. It is true, I would have preferred his being defeated before he got there. But now we can and will crush the enemy; and that very soon.

"If Lincoln is defeated and McClellan elected in the coming election, we may have peace. But there is no peace party in the North, if we are willing to be subjugated. All will subjugated us, if they can. Peace can only come by the defeat of the enemy. McClellan will never be elected unless Sherman is defeated. The preservation of our honor, the preservation of our State, the election of McClellan, and the securing of an honorable peace, all depend upon the defeat of Sherman. Every good to freemen depends upon his defeat.'

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 10th instant, has a speech of Jeff. Davis, delivered at Augusta, Georgia, Jeff. is stumping Georgia to prevent the State from seceding, and his speeches are full of State rights doctrines, and admonition to the effect that if the Confederacy does not win in their present desperate game the Southerners will become serfs to the Yankees.

The main object of his speech at Augusta is expressed, however, in the following language: "We must do our duty and that duty is this; every man able to bear arms must go to the front, and all others must devote themselves to the cause at home. There must be no pleadings for exemption. We are fighting for existence."

SPECIE SENT ABROAD.

The Wilmington *Journal* says that the steamer Lynx, which recently left that port for Bermuda, was attacked by the blockading squadron, and, being struck by their shot, was beached to save her from sinking. The *Journal* gives much credit to the captain, Gordon, for saving fifty thousand dollars of Government specie, and a large amount of bonds, both on Government and private account, all of which he saved by his individual exertions, sacrificing his own interest to do so. The Richmond *Dispatch* comments upon this case as follows:

"What may be the necessity of transmitting specie from this country to foreign parts by our Government we do not know. But Mr. Memminger was much censured for shipping gold by the blockade runners when sterling exchange was freely offered him. Three ships, having each twenty-five thousand dollars in gold, were captured by the enemy, and the sums with which they were freighted passed into his hands. The loss was considered heavy; and as it could have been easily a voided, the Secretary of the Treasury was thought to have acted most unwisely. The fifty thousand dollars on board the Lynx seems to have had a very narrow escape.

"We do not know, we repeat, what necessity may prompt the Government to ship coin, and can hardly suppose that Mr. Trenholm is so impractical as to send it out of the country if an equivalent is within his reach. Gold certainly ought not to be sent away if a substitute can be found to be remitted in its stead. It is quite scarce enough in the country, and will be greatly needed as the basis of out circulating medium, when the war is over. It is, moreover, so unsafe in running the blockade that that is enough of itself to induce Government and individuals to send anything else in preference that will answer as a medium of exchange. When the enemy gets hold of the gold it is gone from us forever. Not so the bills of exchange, which are payable to order."

A NEW KIND OF FLOUR.

Grain and flour having become scarce, the Rebels have devised a new source of supply, which is thus described by the Savannah *Republican*:

"We have a sample of sorghum flour, made of the seed of Chinese cane, which may be seen at our office. The planter who sends it to us had no means of bolting this flour, not had he taken o the hull of the seed before grinding, the consequence is that the flour has a pinkish color.

"Those who have made a trial of this excellent flour, represent it to be an admirable substitute for buckwheat. Made into hoe cake it is a very savory bread. It is likely to come into very general use, if prepared like wheat flour by bolting. The price at which it can be offered in market may be assumed as fifteen or twenty dollars per sack. But, as an acre of sorghum yields from thirty to fifty bushels, ten dollars a sack would be a remunerating price. The production of this grain the present year, in Georgia, must amount to five millions of bushels. We have this great supply of food to fall back upon, in the event of a deficiency of the common cereals, wheat and maize.

"The season for buckwheat cakes comes in next month, with frost. Let the lovers of this bread try the sorghum flour. It is represented as being very similar when prepared as the former is.

"As a substitute for coffee no parched grain or vegetable ordinarily used as substitutes is at all equal to sorghum seed. And what is still more valuable to know, in the present scarcity of sugar a small quantity of the syrup boiled with ground seed makes the coffee substitute very pleasant and palitable."

MORE SOUTHERN COMPLAINT OF THE LICENTIOUSNESS OF HOOD'S ARMY.

Somehow we can hardly avoid the impression that the great difference between the Army of Virginia and that of Tennesse, is in its discipline. It is notorious that our own army, while falling back from Dalton, was even more dreaded by the inhabitants than was the army of Sherman. The soldiers, and even the officers, took everything that came in their way, giving the excuse that if they din not the enemy would. *Subsequently stragglers from our own army almost sacked the stores in Atlanta.* Now complaints loud and deep, come up from that portion of Georgia in the neighborhood of our army, telling of outrages committed by straggling squads of cavalry, and *of insults offered to the families of the best and most patriotic citizens.* This straggling—not confined to cavalry—this pillage, from which, if report speaks truth, *even officers are not free*, besides its intrinsic wrong, is wholly subversive of discipline and destructive of all hopes of efficiency. If not checked by some master spirit it presents a gloomy prospect of disasters to come.

How different from Lee's army, which, even in a hostile State, behaved itself with marked propriety. *How different even from Sherman's army which pursued its stern and ruthless path from Chattanooga without straggling, and committed outrages simply as a matter of policy and in obedience to orders.* License is fatal to discipline and to efficiency. Even the modified license of the Maryland campaign ruined the cavalry of the army of the Valley of Virginia, and it has done nothing worthy of its reputation or its real force since its return to Virginia.

NOT MUCH OF A JUBILEE.—Do you ask for an explanation of these rapidly occurring disasters in a portion of the State where the Confederates, until the 19th, never suffered defeat. It is simply and easily given. We have two enemies to contend with in the Valley, one of whom has never been beaten since Noah drank too much wine and lay in his tent. These enemies are the Federal army and John Barly Corn. Sheridan has been largely reinforced, and the Valley is running with apple brandy. Here is the key to our reverses.—*Officers of high position—yes of very high position—have, to use an honest English word, been drunk—too drunk to command themselves, much less an army, a division, a brigade or a regiment.* And where officers in high command are in the habit of drinking to excess, we may be sure their pernicious example will be followed by those of lower grades.

The cavalry force that had been operating in the Valley, and flitting hither and thither along the Potomac and Shenandoah, were already demoralized, and, since their last visit to Maryland they have been utterly worthless. They were in the habit of robbing friend and foe alike. They have been known to strip Virginia women of all they had—widows, whose sons were in our army—and then burn their houses. At Hancock, in Western Maryland, they stopped a minister of the gospel in the street, on the Sabbath day, and made him stand and deliver his watch and money. These monstrous truths are stated in the official report of the officer commanding a part of these cavalry forces, and which I have read. Do you wonder, then, that McCausland's and Bradley Johnson's commands, just returned from such an expedition and loaded down with plunder, should have been disgracefully surprised and dispersed as they were some weeks ago near Moorfield.—*Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 6.*

A DINNER PARTY IN NORWAY.—There were, perhaps, a hundred and fifty guests assembled when we entered. I wondered how we were all going to be accomodated.

"I dare say you do not have these sort of dinner-parties in England," said a young lady to me, whom I had met the evening before. "We always, at such parties, stand up to dinner." My answer was cut short by our being ushered into the dining-room.

As I wished to do at Rome as they did at Rome, I first turned to a little side-table, on which were arranged sardines, anchovies, "Throndhjem aquavit," and other appetite-ticklers. I won't describe the dinner; suffice it to say, it was most excellent. But I most earnestly recommend any one going to Christiania to practice dining standing up before leaving home, for it requires an uncommon knack to be able to manage it properly. Try; take a plate with a bit of chicken, a slice of ham, some peas and potatoes on it for instance. Hold this in your left hand—for all the chairs and side-tables are monopolized by the elderly people—and cut and eat with your right. In the mean time, keep constantly drinking wine with imaginary guests, and get your sisters to push gently up against you from all sides. And withal you should not omit to pay some attention to the study of attitudes. Assume the best posture for preserving your "gravity in a state of stability," while at the same time seek to avoid a straddle, as if you were on the deck of a rolling steamer, otherwise you may be animadverted on by the company. You must not feel annoyed, just as you have succeeded in cutting up the chicken and ham in nice little bits, and have relinquished the knife for the fork, a jolt from behind disturbs the direction a mouthful is taking, and sends it outside your shirt-front instead of inside. Neither must you be irritated at feeling that some one is pouring a plateful of gravy down your back. I upset a glass of wine over a young gentleman's legs (an elderly man of stout basis, who bumped against me, was the cause), and I am ashamed to say that I looked hard in another direction, as if I knew nothing at all about the matter. Another piece of advice I would venture to suggest,—especially if you dislike using dirty forks.—is, that you keep a tight hold of your own. Forks are always at a premium, and if you put yonrs down for one moment, you'll never see it again. I cannot suggest the modest stranger's doing anything better with his wine-glass than putting it in his pocket when not in immediate use; for I am convinced that not one of the ladies or gentlemen present drank out of the same glass twice.

After dinner, which was over about six, the gentlemen strolled out into the grounds to smoke.—The ladies don't at all object to the smell of the fragrant weed, and nearly all of the clergy indulge in it. You can judge for yourself, when I inform you that in 1855, when the population consisted of 1,490,047 souls—I like exactitude—the imports of tobacco amounted to about 3,300,000 pounds; which gives an allowance of two pounds and a quarter to each soul, not deducting women or children. One gentleman to whom I was introduced informed me that he always had a smoke the last thing at night, after he had got to bed; and, from some incidental remarks he made, I discovered that he was a married man, and occupied the same apartment as his wife. Cigars, coffee, and its attendant Curacoa, having been duly appreciated, we returned to the house, and danced till twelve o'clock. And though the party had thus lasted eight hours, it had been throughout an uncommonly pleasant one, and the time had passed very quickly.

All the Year Round.

BOARDING VERSUS HOUSEKEEPING.

The newly married are universally falling back on the old idea of boarding. It is, they say, the easiest, and undoubtedly the most economical; there is no furniture to buy, no expensive stock of household linen to purchase and make up, no coal and flour to lay in, no frightful rent days, and no servants' wages to pay, or servants board to find. This is true to a certain extent, but not all true, and it need not be half so true as it is. As an offset, it must be remembered that board is very high, and constantly growing higher and getting poorer, that in a little while complications may be expected in the shape of children, and that, in the meantime, instead of enjoying freedom and domestic comfort, the young husband and wife have to submit to all sorts of tiresome restraints, to a diet which generally excludes everything that they have a particular likeing for, and to the absence of the great charm of newly wedded life, the feeling of joint proprietorship in their own home. Moreover, boarding, where it is not a necessity, is wicked—its tendency is immorality.—In large boarding houses it is considered absurd for a man to pay the attention of a husband and a gentleman to his own wife. Especially if he be recently married, he is made the target of a senseless crowd of young men and women, who aim their silly shafts at him until he is shamed out of his manhood, and becomes either a frivolous male flirt, or leaves his wife alone while he seeks the solace of neighboring billiard saloons. But, say the young ladies, what are we to do? You acknowledged that, at present prices, it is impossible for some of us to go to housekeeping, and yet discourage boarding. What else can we do? Not at all; we never said it was impossible to go to housekeeping, only impossible to purchase Brussels carpets and expensive furniture; but these are not necessary to the most delightful kind of housekeeping. Do? Why go to work as your mother or your grandmother did before you.—Furnish two rooms, if you cannot a whole house, and with such plain, simple articles as you can afford. A little taste and a little industry will soon make them attractive, sensible people will prefer them to marvelous exhibitions of French upholstery; and, most important of all, as you will discover sometime, you will have your husband to yourself. Don't board.—*N. Y. Illustrated News.*

COMPETENT WITNESSES.

While we have Copperhead stump speakrs in our country, going about whining that the rebellion cannot be subdued by arms, and that some other way ought to be tried, the following are some of the authorities whose voices are heard on the other side:

Says Lieut. Gen. Grant:—

"The end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. All we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North."

Says Maj. Gen. Hooker:

"This Union must be preserved, and there is no way of preserving it, but by the powers of our arms—by fighting the conspiracy to death. The rebellion is tottering while I speak; it is going down, and will soon tumble into ruin."

Says Maj. Gen. Meade:

"Dismissing, as now useless to discuss, all questions as to the origin of this war, we have daily and hourly evidences that it exists, and that it can *only* be determined by hard fighting, and by determined efforts to overcome the armed enemies of the government."

Says Maj. Gen. Burnside:

"Would it not be cowardly for us to say that this rebellion cannot be crushed and the authority of the government sustained? There is in my mind no question of it. There can be no such thing as laying down of arms or cessation of hostilities until the entire authority of the government is acknowledged by every citizen of the country."

Says Maj. Gen. Logan:

"The greatest victory of the rebels, greater than Manassas, and their only one that we can give them, a particle of hope, will be to defeat the war party of the incoming campaign."

Says Major General Dix:

"My desire is to do all in my power to sustain the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion—an object to be effected, in my judgment, by a steady and unswerving prosecution of the war."

Says the old veteran Major General Wool:

"Nothing for aught that I can discover will save the Union and its government but the success of Grant, Sherman, Farragut and Sheridan."

DR. BRECKENRIDGE ON AN ARMISTICE.

The veteran Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, in a recent speech at Lexington, Kentucky, said:

"I cannot now go into a consideration of the platform in detail. But this great cry is an armistice and a convention of the States. What after that? They may not make peace, and then what is to be done? But first, how is the convention to be called? It requires two-thirds of Congress to vote for such a call, which call must be ratified by three-fourths of the States; and these votes you never can get. What chance is there of getting three-fourths of the States to go for a convention for the purpose of bringing us under Jeff Davis, or for dividing the Union? The thing is absurd. If it cannot be done, what then? Then we are in favor of any other peaceable remedy. Dear, blessed souls! Any other peaceable remedy; nothing that is not peaceable. Now, for God's sake and for your country's sake, look at it. Here we are, after between three and four years' war; after spending two or three thousand millions of dollars; after spilling the blood of a million of our brothers, and consigning five hundred thousand of them to their graves; after conquering an extent of territory 1500 miles in length by 600 in breadth; we have an army in every State of the Confederacy, and the majority of them under our control; we have every stronghold taken from them except Mobile and Charleston and Richmond; and notwithstanding all this we are asked, as if we were a set of poltroons, to disgrace ourselves to the latest generation of mankind, to sacrifice everything we have fought for and that is worth living for, and make all the world say free government is worthless, that it cannot take care of itself. God Almighty in heaven grant that every man who utters such a thought may be choked until he becomes a penitent and better man!

"No, sir! no sir! we will never do any such thing. We love peace—love it for its own sake. They love peace because they are afraid we will first whip the rebels and then punish them. They want peace that they may make new conspiracies, and the peace they propose is disunion peace, which means separation of the States and endless ruin to the whole country. Ten thousand times better would it have been for us to have acquiesced at first, and never shed a drop of blood, than under these circumstances and at this time to make such a peace as that."

BEAUTIFUL ANECDOTE OF A GREAT MAN.—Sir William Napier was one day taking a long country walk near Freshford, when he met a little girl, about five years old, sobbing over a broken bowl; she had dropped and broken it in bringing it back from the field to which she had taken her fathers's dinner in it, and she said she would be beaten on her return home for having broken it; then, with a sudden gleam of hope, she innocently looked up into his face and said, 'But ye can mend it, can't ye?' My father explained that he could not mend the bowl, but the trouble he could, by the gift of a sixpence to buy another. However, on opening his purse it was empty of silver, and he had to make amends by promising to meet his little friend in the same spot at the same hour next day, and to bring the sixpence with him, bidding her, meanwhile, tell her mother she had seen a gentleman who would bring her the money for the bowl next day. The child, entirely trusting him, went on her way comforted. On his return home he found an invitation awaiting him to dine in Bath the following evening, to meet some one whom he specially wished to see. He hesitated for some little time, trying to calculate the possibility of giving the meeting to his little friend of the broken bowl and of still being in time for the dinner party in Bath; but finding this could not be, he wrote to decline accepting the invitation on the plea of a 'preengagment,' saying to us, 'I cannot disappoint her, she trusted me so implicitly.'—*Bruce's Life of Gen. Sir William Napier.*

BENEDICT ARNOLD INDORSED.—The Democrats held a meeting in the street, in Terre Haute, last Thursday evening. Mr. Mack and Colonel Cookerly addressed the company present, about half of whom were Democrats. At the close of Cookerly's speech many voices called for Washburne, the Republican candidate for Congress. Washburne mounted the box, holding in his hand a copy of a speech of Dan. Voorhees, inside of which he had pinned a certain letter of Benedict Arnold. Democrats, I hold in my hand a speech of Daniel Voorhees, will you hear me?" To this were answers of "yes, yes." Washburne read: "Who among you dare speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisoned your sons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging, your country with blood?' Democrats, do you indorse that?" said Washburne. "Yes, yes, read it all," shouted the Democrats.—"But," replied the speaker, "that is not the speech of Voorhees, but of Benedict Arnold, the traitor. Do you indorse it now?" "Yes, no, yes, no," roared the Democrats, and Babel seemed likely to come again.

Army Correspondence.

LETTER FROM TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 24, 1864.

EDITOR INQUIRER:—

Believing that the numerous readers of the INQUIRER would be pleased to peruse a letter from the army, with your permission we will give them a short history of our travels since enlisting in the "war for the Union." We will tax their patience as little as possible. We left home on the last day of August, with the intention of going to Harrisburg, enlisting there and being credited to Bedford. When we reached Bedford we changed our notions somewhat in regard to this, from the fact that they did not seem to interest themselves much in regard to our welfare. As things at Harrisburg were in a rather confused state at that time, we concluded to go to Philadelphia and enter the Navy, if possible. Arriving there we we fonnd there was only one recruiting office open for that branch of the service, and that crowded to overflowing. We were told that if we wished to enter the Navy Camden City would be the most likely place. We accordingly went there and found it about the same as at Philadelphia. We were now compelled to choose some other branch of the service. We understood that they were enlisting men at Trenton for the cavalry service, paying six hundred dollars local bounty for one year. Thither we made up our minds to go. Sure, it was enlistiug out of our native State, but we come to the conclusion that we could serve our country with as much honor in a New Jersey regiment as in one from Pennsylvania. We took the cars for Trenton, distant 31 miles, and in less than an hour from the time we presented ourselves at the Provost Marshal's office, we were examined, mustered in and paid our local bounty. We were immediately sent to Camp "Perrine," the rendezvous for all recruits of the State. The copperheads at home think that the army is receiving uo additions to its ranks. In this they have been sadly duped. Men were enlisting there with a rapidity never before equalled since the breaking out of the rebellion. All that is wanted now is the draft for the deficiency of the 500,000 call and we will be all right.

We remained here until the 11th, when we were ordered to get in readiness to leave for our regiment, which was then at White's Station, 19 miles from Memphis. There was nearly 600 of us altogether.

All along the route we were received with the wildest enthusiasm. At Pittsburg we were taken to the City Hall and treated to a good supper by the "Subsistence Committee." In justice to the ladies of Pittsburg we must say that it beat any thing of the kind that we ever had the pleasure of scraping an acquaintance with. Every thing was *clean*—something very seldom witnessed where soldiers are fed by the bounty of the citizens—and betokened care in the getting up of it. For the meal we had bread and butter, coffee, cheese, meat, apples and crackers.—The organization has been in progress since August, 1861, and is sustained by the voluntary contributions of the citizens.

From Louisville, Ky., we marched to Portland where we embarked on board the steamer "Flora" for Cairo, Ill. This was on the 16th. On the evening of the 18th we hove too at Paducah. Here were visible signs of war. The fort captured from the rebels is situated below the town on the bank of the river. It was taken by colored troops, and before the rebels could be brought to a sense of their duty, three furious charges had to be made. We were told by the citizens that after the surrender of the fort 40 dusky patriots were lying at the main entrance. It is a work of considerable size. The town also bears unmistakable evidence of the efficiency of Uncle Sam's gunboats. At Cairo we embarked on the steamer "Memphis," for Memphis, Tenn., reaching there at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 21st. At 8 A. M. we landed and marched to camp, distant about 2 miles. Memphis is a "right smart" place, but like all the Southern cities that we have seen, lacks that air of cleanliness, visible in northern cities. Clouds of dust was all that greeted us as we marched through the city. Our camp is pleasantly situated in a nice woods with plenty of good water near at hand, an indispensable article to complete our toilets with, this dusty weather. Our regiment is brigaded with the 10th Penna., 1st Mississippi, 7th Indiana and 4th Missouri, all cavalry regiments, and are attached to the 6th army corps. Part of the regiment at this time are out on a raid. We are armed with the Spencer repeating rifle, a most efficient weapon of destruction. The regiment now numbers over 1200 men, with more recruits yet to come on. We belong to Company "E," Captain Scudder, and are under as fine a set of officers as were ever placed in command of men.

As we have already drawn this out rather lengthy we will close. More anon.

ALBERT SMITH,
ALBERT C. SHAFFER,
PATRICK HANEY,
JACOB DEREMER.

☞The following letter, intended for publication before the October election, has not lost its interest for the November election:

BEFORE PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 17, 1864.

For the Bedford Inquirer.

Men of Pennsylvania, the issues are now before you for consideration and decision. You must abide the result as you establish it for good or evil. We ask you to support Abraham Lincoln because we believe his re-election will fully vindicate the authority of the National Government, and fully establish the fact that the freemen of the loyal States are able to sustain the existence of the Union and the Government against the hazard of opposition from abroad or at home. It needs no argument of our own to establish this position because our political opponents now antagonize us to achieve entirely the opposite result. We have received the news of Little Mac.'s nomination for the Presidency on the copperhead ticket. The rebels appear to hail his nomination with much joy. Straws show which way the wind blows. For my part I am done with McClellan now and forever. If he would refrain from associating with men like Fernando Wood, Long and other noted copperheads, he might possibly stand some chance for the occupation of the White House. God deliver him from conducting the the affairs of this nation. It is time that the North should know that those who are trying to get their support are men who have debased themselves—men to whom we have looked for guidance in this hour of our peril men to whom we have entrusted the reins of Government and who have proven themselves so unworthy of our trust. The men who will give them their support are no better. Some times I can hardly think it possible that men raised and educated under the auspices of the best government ever enjoyed by any people, can have so degenerated in the scale of morality and love of country, as to become objects of contempt rather than sympathy. I blush to think that men who but a short time before this war broke stitutions, are to-day, ubiquitous and her free inardice, cringing in the attitude of supplication to the shrine of the so-called Southern Confederacy.

BENJ. HARRIS WALKER.
Co. A, 84th P. V.

P. S.—Gen. McClellan is losing ground every day. His letter produces no effect on the soldiers. We think he keeps bad company.

COMPANY K. 208TH REGT., P. V.
CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA,
Sept., 23d 1864.

EDITOR INQ.

Permit me through your columns to give the readers of Bedford county further particulars of the organization of company K. 208th Reg't., P. V.

1st Serg't., James R. O'Neal.
2nd Serg't., William H. Gates.
3rd Serg't., Wilson M. Williams.
4th Serg't., Oliver C. Ramsey.
5th Serg't., James H. Foor.
1st Corporal, George Bailey.
2nd Corporal, Samuel W. Williams.
3rd Corporal, John W. Adams.
4th Corporal, Joseph S. Bussard,
5th Corporal, Joseph Messersmith.
6th Corporal, George Hevener.
7th Corporal, Jacob Chamberlain.
8th Corporal, George E. Stuily.

Volunteers are pouring in very fast, and a more orderly body of men have not met together in a military capacity since the commencement of the war. Six full regiments are now in this camp and in close proximity to Butler's intrenchments. The "Dutch Gap" canal work is progressing favorably and will be completed shortly. The Company's health is good and all are looking forward to the election of old Abe with much anxiety; of course they don't look for the election of any body else. The Johnnies say if McClellan is elected, their independence will be established and the war shall go on, but if Lincoln is elected they will give up, for they are fully acquainted with *Lincoln's* policy.

Brisk firing is kept up day and night all along the line. Very heavy cannonading greets our ears ever hour, but there is little harm done by the rebel guns.

Since the magnificent victory of Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, the Johnnies are very pouty, some of our boys ask them if they ever heard of Gen. Sheridan. They then get their muskets up and if the Yank leaves his head up two minutes, it is a target for Johnny's shot.

We are all very anxious to see the Bedford INQUIRER. We will send you some new subscribers very soon.

Very Resp. yours,
JOHN E. SATTERFIELD,

BUTLER'S FRONT, Va.
Sept. 29, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:

Having a little leisure time, I write you to give your readers in Bedford County the doings of Co. H, 208th Regiment. The officers of our Company are Capt. Harvey Wishart, 1st Lieut. Wm. G. Eicholtz, 2d Lieut. David Keagy. They are men worthy the position they occupy, and are well liked by every member of the company. Your humble correspondent has been appointed Regimental Post Master.

We received marching order yesterday and were brought up here to the front in haste, and now occupy the centre of the line. We are holding this post while the fight is going on at the right. To-day there was very heavy fighting on the right and the Reb's badly used up, though many of our brave boys have fought their last battle. Heavy firing is heard towards Petersburg this evening, but that is nothing unusual. I think the Rebel capitol will soon have the dear old flag waving over it.

You will please send my paper to me instead of to my former abode, as we are all anxious to have Bedford county news.

As this is my first attempt at newspaper correspondence you will please excuse all errors and omissions, and "as brevity is the soul of wit," I close for the present.

Resp't, Yours.
DAVID S. JOHNSON

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

"THE Union must be preserved at all hazards," mouth McClellan. Pendleton boldly declares, "If these Southern States cannot be reconciled, I would bid them farewell so tenderly that they would forever be touched by the recollection of it."

MR. FILMORE.—Some of the Copperheads pretend to be exultant over the accession to General McClellan of ex-President Filmore. They seem to forget that as early as 1856 he declared the election of General Fremont would bejustifiable cause of secession.

MCCLELLAN was nominated by the Chicago Convention simply because he was a failure. If he had succeeded as a soldier, he would no more have been nominated than Grant would have been, or Sherman, or Sheridan. the Convention did not want a fighting man—it wanted a peace man.

GIVING IT UP.—The N. Y. *Herald* "Little Mac's" especial champion, in view of the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, gives up in despair, and says that there is now no doubt of Lincoln's success in November.

OLD CLO'.—Jas. Russell Lowell never penned a more graphic or wittier sentence than his description of the late Democratic gathering at Chicago:

"The convention was a rag-bag of dissent. All the odds and ends of personal discontent, every shred of private grudge, every rag snipped off by official shears, scraps of rebel gray, the leavings of Union blue—all had been gathered, as if for the tailoring of Joseph's coat. That a Hebrew should be chosen to call such a motley collection to order, was a matter of instinct."

GEN. DIX said, "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." Gen. McClellan practically says: If any man hauls down the American flag, "exhaust the resources of statemanship" to induce him to haul it up.—By the way, has any conservative or copperhead brass enough to say that the south "exhausted the resources of statemanship" before she went to war to humilliate the flag of the nation?

THE RESULT.

We can congratulate our readers upon a great victory-at the ballot box. Pennsylvania is true to the Union and Liberty. Her vote on the 11th, makes unmistakable her hostility to disunion, rebellion, McClellan, and a base surrender to treason. Her vote for the Union will be largely increased next November. Ohio gives sixty thousand majority against secession. Indiana, claimed by the copperheads as their stronghold, repudiates them by a crushing majority of twenty-three thousand. The new constitution is adopted in Maryland. Henceforth, she ranks as a free state, for the Union. Let these cheering results animate us for the November struggle.

The secession, state rights, peace, McClellan party in this county are endeavoring to stir up a feeling against the action of the military authorities, in regard to the soldiers, charged with shooting Mock. Instead of delivering them for trial to the civil authorities here, they have been sent to Chambersburg for trial, before a military commission, as provided for, by the following act of Congress, passed March 3rd, 1863. This act is of course regarded by the state rights party, as, a monstrous "usurpation" of power by the Government over its own soldiers in time of war. They would seem to believe, that the United States can exercise no control over its soldiers in time of war and insurrection, other, than that allowed by the states separately. According to this doctrine, an army of fifty thousand men, more or less, might in the face of an invading foe, be arrested, and held for trial by the civil authorities, or information of any body who chooses to charge them with committing offences liable to such arrest and trial.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*; That in time of war, insurrection, or rebellion, murder, assault and battery with intent to kill, manslaughter, mayhem, wounding, by shooting or stabbing with an intent to commit murder, robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault and battery, with an intest to commit rape, and larceny, shall be punishable by the sentence of a general court-martial or military commission, when committed by persons who are in the military service of the United States, and subject to the articles of war, and the punishments for such officers shall never be less than those inflicted by the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which they may have been committed.

THE AMERICAN BOARD ON THE REBELLION.—At the late session of the American Board at Worcester, the Rev. Albert Barnes offered resolutions of which the following is the soul:

"*Resolved*, That in connection with the purpose to spread the Gospel through the world, the results of the contest on the cause of missions, and in view of diffusing a religion that shall be everywhere adapted to sustain just civil government and the principles of liberty, and that shall tend to deliver the world from the oppression of slavery, as well as in the relation of its members to the Government of this land, and their duty to sustain that Government, this Board expresses its hearty spmpathy in the efforts to suppress the rebellion, and gratefully acknowledges the Divine interposition in the successes which have attended the arms of the nation, as an indication that we shall again be one people, united under our glorious Constitution, and united in our efforts to spread the Gospel around the werld."

"Whereupon," says an eye-witness, "instead of referring the resolutions to a committee, as is usual, they were at once put to the house, and the immense and most densely crowded audience signified their assent to them by rising in a body, and then, while standing, without any previous concert or direction, as if by inspiration, struck into 'America,' and sung it with a mighty voice that made the house shake. All through the proceedings, the slightest allusion to the Government, the war, and our Generals, called forth cheers."

Letter from Daniel S. Dickinson to Gen. Cass.

The Detroit *Tribune* says; One of our most prominent citizens, into whose hands it had fallen, kindly permits us to publish the following characteristic letter from Daniel S. Dickinson to General Cass;

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 26, 1864.

"*My Dear General.*—The Presidential campaign is again upon us in fearful earnest, and I have no doubt you would unite with me in praying that, if possible, at such time as this the cup might pass. But the question cannot be put aside, and must be met with all its responsibilities. I have no attachment to either of the candidates, nor any antipathies against them, to move me a hair either way; and I am so filled with disgust at the mean selfishness, the prevailing littleness ane downright knavery of political parties, that, were there no question beyond those of ordinary moment, I would not cross the street to turn the scale for or against either. But I regard the present struggle as vital and essential to National honor—yes, existence.

"It seems that Baltimore and Chicago have framed issues for us, and Mr. Lincoln and General McClellan are sand must be the representatives, respectively, of these great antagonisms, and that as a people we must stand or fall by the result.—However much Mr. Lincoln may pretend to be *peace* or General McClellan to be *war* before election, we all know that good faith and common honesty will force the one elected to carry out in the administration doctrines laid down by the Convention which placed him in nomination.—Should General McClellan be elected, *all* will, in my judgement, be lost. The patriotic, self-sustaining, reliant feeling of the Union men will be overthrown and crushed out; rebellion will be rampant and intoxicated with success; the worst elements that the loyal States can produce will be in market for Southern purchase, and foreign interference will come with all its hypocritical insolence, and, under the pretence of staying the effusion of blood, will secretly destroy us. I hope you will concur in my idea that it is the duty of every patriot, and of none more so than Democrats of the Jackson school, to espouse warmly the Union side. And I hope you will let your voice be heard and your views knowg at an early day. I am sure they will exert a powerful and healthy influence upon the public mind.

"I send you herewith a sketch of some remark made by me recently, on taking the chair at a Union mass meeting, and from them you may gather my opinions somewhat in *extenso*. I have been kindly invited to Detroit, and if I can find time fora brief trip, mean to accept, but it is very uncertain indeed whether I can do so

'Sincerely yours,

"D. S. DICKINSON.

THE STATE ELECTIONS!

Pennsylvania Gives 20,000 Majority for the Union.

OHIH SPEAKS IN 60,000 MAJORITY!

Indiana True to Herself by 23,.000 Majority.

A UNION GAIN OF TWENTY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The Legislatures of all the States have Union Majorities.

The Returns from Pennsylvania.

Coffroth, Kimmell and Meyers Defeated.

Although we are still without full official returns from the different counties of this State, and also from the army, (the latter vote will not be officially declared until the 3rd Friday in October,) sufficient has been received to announce that this State has at least given

Fifteen Thousand Majority

for the Union members of Congress. The following gentlemen have been elected without doubt, viz:

UNION MEN ELECTED.

2nd	District,	Charles O'Niell,
3rd	"	Leonard Myers,
4th	"	Wm. D. Kelly,
5th	"	M. K. Thayer,
7th	"	J. M. Broomall,
9th	"	Thadeus Stevens,
13th	"	Ulysses Mercur,
14th	"	George F. Miller,
16th	"	W. H. Koontz,
17th	"	A. A. Barker,
18th	"	S. A. Wilson,
19th	"	Glenl W. Scofield,
20th	"	Charles V. Culver,
22nd	"	J. K. Morehead,
23rd	"	Thomas Williams,
24th	"	George V. Lawrence.

PROBABLY UNION MEN ELECTED BY THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

12th	District,	W. W. Ketcham,
21st	"	Smith Fuller.

DEMOCRATS ELECTED.

1st	District,	Samuel J. Randall,
6th	"	E. L. Acker,
8th	"	S. E. Ancona,
10th	"	Myer Strouse,
11th	"	Philip Johnson,
15th	"	A. J. Glosbrenner.

Union, certain,	16
Union, doubtful,	2
Democrats, certain,	6

In the present Congress the delegation stands:

Union	12
Democrats,	12

A certain gain of 4, and in all probability 6 members of Congress.

CONGRESS OFFICIAL VOTE.

The following is the official home vote for Congress in this District. Koontz has about one thousand majority in the army, which elects him.

	Coffroth.	Koontz.
Somerset	....	731
Bedford	670	....
Fulton	288	....
Franklin	60	....
Adams	411	....
Total	1429	731

Majority for Coffroth, 698.

PRESIDENT JUDGE—OFFICIAL.

The following is the official home vote for President Judge. King elected by the army vote.

	Kimmell.	King.
Somerset	....	791
Bedford	631	....
Fulton	283	....
Franklin	112	....
Total	1026	791

Majority for Kimmell, 235.

The Senate.

The Senate will stand 20 Union to 13 Democrat, including two doubtful. We shall have certainly a majority of seven in the Senate, if not nine, last year our majority was one.

The House.

The House will stand as follows: Union 60, Democratic 40, with a probability of a gain of 4 more in Lycoming, Union, Snyder and Armstrong.

Ohio for the Union to the Core.

On the Congressional tickets the work in this State last Tuesday was almost complete. Ohio's last delegation to Congress stood five Union to fourteen Copperheads. Its next will be *seventeen to two!* The following is a list of the successful Union candidates:

1st	District—	B Eggleson, Union.
2d	"	B B Hayes, Union.
3d	"	R C Schenck, Union.
4th	"	Wm Lawrence, Union.
6th	"	R W Clark, Union.
7th	"	Shallaberger, Union.
8th	"	J R Hubbell, Union.
9th	"	R P Buckland, Union.
10th	"	J M Ashely, Union.
11th	"	H S Bundy. Union.
13th	"	C Delano, Union.
14th	"	M Walker, Union.
15th	"	T A Plants, Union.
16th	"	J A Bingham, Union.
17th	"	E R Eckley, Union.
18th	"	R P Spalding, Union.
19th	"	J A Gerland, Union.

The two successful copperhead candidates are the following, both re-elections:

5th	District—	F C Le Blond, Copperhead.
12th	"	Wm E Finck, Copperhead.

Union men in the next Congress	17
Copperheads	2

A gain of 12 Union men,

Indiana True to the Union.

In Indiana our majority is over 23,000, and we gain *four* Congressmen. The present House has 4 Unionists and 7 Democrats; the next will be 8 Union and 3 democrats. We count Voorhees as elected, but he will be thrown out on the ground of irregularities. In that case the figures would be 9 to 2 Democratic.

In the first three States the "Democratic Victory" on Congress is as follows.

	THIS CONGRESS.		NEXT CONGRESS.	
	Union.	Dem.	Union.	Dem.
Pennsylvania	12	12	17	7
Ohio	5	14	17	2
Indiana	4	7	8	3
Total	21	23	42	12

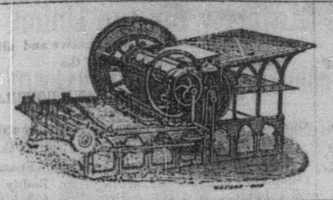
Showing a clear Union gain of 21 members, out of a total of 54. Let the copperherds rejoice!

Maryland a Free State.

The returns of the recent election are all in; the home vote foots up for the Constitution 11,246 against 12,820, showing a deficiency in the home vote of 1, 574. The soldiers' vote thus far recieved is 2,463, making a majority for the new Constitution of 889 votes, which will be increased, it is thought, not less than 500. Thus the Constitution is clearly adopted, and Maryland, henceforth, ranks as a Free State.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1864.



UNION MASS MEETINGS,

WILL BE HELD IN

BLOODY RUN,

Thursday, November 3, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

At Trout's Mills, Friday Nov. 4, 1 o'clock, P. M.

At Schellsburg, Saturday Nov. 5, 1 o'clock, P.M.

HON. JOHN CESSNA and others, will speak at these meetings.

By order of the County Com.

The 3rd quarterly meeting for Bedford station for the present conference year will be held next Saturday and Sunday, Rev. J. C. Pershing D. D. of the Pittsburg conference will officiate.

Union Club Meeting

Let there be a full turn out on Monday evening. The election returns, brings news of victory from every quarter and clearly show that activity on our part will insure an overwhelming defeat of the "Peace at any price" party in November, and do more damage to the rebel cause than any victory ever gained on the battle field. Remember that "The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance" Then Rally once again to the music of Lincoln and Johnson, Union and Victory.

A GREAT VICTORY!

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Oct., 20th, 10 A. M. 1864.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, N. Y.

A great battle has been fought and a substantial victory won by Gen. Sheridan yesterday, over Longstreet at Cedar Creek. Forty-three pieces of artillery captured, and many prisoners, amongst whom was Rebel Gen. Remsure. On our side Generals Wright and Ricketts were wounded and Gen. Bidwell was killed.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CHANGED—The place of teachers examination for Mans Choice is changed to Buffalo Mills.

S. Nycum Esq., sends us the official vote of Capt. Weaverling's Company. Union 71, 3 Democrat. Meyers 1.

Gen. Koontz is elected by a majority of three hundred over Coffroth. King is elected by a somewhat larger majority over Kimmell. Ross and Armstrong are elected over Findley and Meyers.

THE RESULT IN BEDFORD COUNTY.—The vote in this county shows a falling off, compared with the vote for Governor last year one thousand votes—on Congress 984, on Judge 1009. Of these the Democrats lose 300, we lose 700, just the number of Union men that have enlisted in the army—and stayed at home. Probably a few of the 300 Democrats enlisted; but the larger part of them are absent from home, pending the late drafts. This result should be regarded as encouraging, for November.

A SLANDER REFUTED.—It would be useless to attend to all the calumnies now floating through the Copperhead press, but one of the most frequent, viz: That President Lincoln receives his salary in gold, is refuted by Mr. Crittenden of Vermont, the late Register of the Treasury, who had charge of all payments of that kind. Mr. Lincoln and all of his Cabinet receive the ordinary greenbacks, just like ordinary men in ordinary business, and the regular income tax is regularly deducted from Mr. Lincoln's salary just as it is from every other saltry. The only officers paid in gold are our ministers, abroad, in places where currency is not recognized.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An in quest over the body of Fredrick Mock, shot in St. Clair tp. election day, was held Wednesday before J. W. Lingentelter Esq. of this Boro. The following Persons composed the jury. B. R. Henderson. Amos Berkheimer. Peter Reib. Daniel P. Beegle. J. W. Crisman. John Harshberger.—They found that, "he came to his death by a wound made by a ball fired from a gun in the hand of three men dressed in the uniform of soldirs of the United States their names to the jury unknown, and that James A. Trout was an accessory before the fact.

THE CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUFHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.—The Book s of this company were opened at the Washingt on Hotel, Friday the 14th inst. The board of Commissioners was organized on motion of Hon. John Cessna, by the appointment of S. L. Russell, chairman. One hundred two thousand and two shares of stocks were taken amounting to five millions, one hundred and ten thousand dollars. Among the subscribers to the stock were, Col' John A. Wright, S. L. Russell, Alex. King, Geo. W. Householder, C. W. Ashcom, John Cessna, John D. Roddy, W. J Baer and John W. Kennedy. It will be seen by an advertisement, in another column, than an election for President and Directors of this company, will be held in Philadelphia, November 10. We hope these preliminaries are indications of the will and ability to complete that great thoroughfare at an early day.

THE SHOOTING OF MOCK IN ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.—We gave last week some account of the shooting of Fedrick Mock on election day in St. Clair township. The three soldiers, (one of whom was charged with committing the act,) have been arrested and sent to Chambersburg for trial before a military tribunal in accordance with an act of Congress applicable to their case. On Friday the 14th inst. J. A. Trout of St. Clair, was brought before H. Nicodemus Esq. of this borough, on a warrant issued on information made by John Aldstadt. Sheriff, and John W. Crisman, charged with being "accessory to the murder of Fredrick Mock before the fact," He was held to bail in the sum of three thousand Dollars, for his appearance at the November court. John Aldstadt gave evidence that J. H. Trout Directed the soldiers to arrest Mock because Mock had hit him with a gun. William Shafer to the same. Henry Yount testified that J. A. Trout directed the soldiers to arrest him or shoot him, if they couldn't arrest him. Joseph Sleek, Mark Houser, D. L. Suter, Jacob Walter, James Beegle, John W. Crisman, Jacob Aldstadt, and John Feaster, testified in effect that Trout had directed the soldiers to arrest Mock, or if they could not arrest him to shoot him. On the other hand Trout denies that he gave the soldiers any direction to arrest mock or do any thing else with him. James Rininger, Gideon Trout, Henry B. Mock, Abner Walker, Samuel Penrose, Morgan Prosser Mahlon Penrose, and Josiah Penrose, that Mock and others were noisy and endeavoring to create disturbance on Gideon Trouts premises, after the polls closed. James Rininger was present when it was alleged, that Trout gave orders to arrest or shoot Mock. He swore that Trout gave no directions to the soldiers in regard to arrestiug or shooting Mock.

RETURNS OF ELECTION HELD TUESDAY, OCT. 11, 1864.

	Curtin,	Woodward	King,	Kimmell,	Koontz,	Coffroth,	Armstrong	Meyers,	Ross,	Findley,	Hall,	Wertz,	Stuckey,	Davis,	Diehl,	Evans,
Bedford Borough,	108	107	103	120	99	129	96	132	97	129	99	129	96	130	98	129
Bedford Township,	130	243	114	227	117	227	114	227	116	226	117	225	114	226	115	226
Bloody Run,	57	28	52	20	52	20	55	19	53	19	53	19	51	19	53	20
Broad Top,	140	72	118	77	117	79	118	77	117	79	116	80	116	80	115	80
Colerain,	88	158	64	144	64	146	65	146	63	146	63	147	62	147	72	138
Cumberland Val.	56	179	36	169	37	166	37	166	37	166	37	166	35	166	36	166
Harrison,	69	85	53	78	53	78	53	79	54	78	54	78	55	77	54	78
Hopewell,	118	63	85	47	84	48	83	48	84	48	84	48	84	48	84	48
Juniata,	67	191	39	176	37	179	38	178	38	178	38	178	37	178	38	178
Liberty,	108	105	77	107	73	110	74	109	73	110	73	110	73	110	72	110
Londonderry,	53	106	38	92	39	92	39	92	39	92	39	92	39	92	39	92
Monroe,	169	115	112	104	112	104	122	104	112	104	115	104	112	104	112	104
Napier,	139	171	110	145	110	145	110	145	110	145	110	145	111	144	111	144
Providence East,	142	54	92	32	93	33	93	33	93	33	93	32	91	32	93	33
Providence West,	131	42	79	39	79	39	79	36	79	39	79	39	79	39	79	39
Schellsburg Bor.,	26	51	24	47	25	48	25	48	24	49	24	49	25	50	24	49
Snake Spring,	53	86	40	59	36	64	36	62	38	64	37	63	38	59	39	61
Southampton,	64	211	38	184	39	184	39	184	39	184	39	284	39	184	39	184
St, Clair,	187	217	149	182	150	186	151	185	151	185	152	180	159	186	151	185
Union,	166	153	108	133	106	136	106	136	106	136	110	128	109	182	108	133
Woodberry M.	211	124	135	105	138	106	138	107	138	107	137	107	139	106	138	107
Woodberry S.	148	124	18	91	80	91	89	91	80	91	80	91	80	91	80	91
Total,	2430	2704	1747	2379	1750	2410	1751	2407	1741	2408	1746	2394	1731	2409	1750	2395

The following report, which has been handed us for publication, will be read with interest:

Ladies Aid Society of Bedford.

To those who have so generously contributed to its support, the officers of the "Ladies Aid Society of Bedford" present a report of what has been done, during the last eight months, for the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals.

We have devoted one entire day, (Thursday) of every week to sewing and many other ways of administering to the wants of the soldiers, but are sorry to be compelled to say, that for the last two weeks we have been unable to do any thing for want of funds and other supplies. If the means were furnished we would cheerfully continue our efforts in this good work. A letter received, a few days since, from Philadelphi, acknowledging the receipt of our last box, urges us strongly to persevere, as there is a great demand for the articles we have been supplying, such as red flannel shirts and drawers, cotton shirts and drawers, handkerchiefs, towels, bandages, old linen, lint, &c., &c.

Since the last Report, the following articles have been forwarded to the "Woman's Penna. Branch" of "U. S. Sanitary Commission," 1307 Chesnut St. Phila., from March 4, 1864, to Oct. 6, 1864:

Eight Boxes containing the following articles:
13 Red Flannel Shirts.
14 pairs red flannel drawers.
28 calico shirts.
18 hospital shirts.
11 half worn shirts.
17 pair muslin drawers.
2 dressing gowns.
1 quilt.
113 handkerchiefs.
198 bandages.
29 pair woolen stockings.
18 pillow cases.
37 towels.
20 needle-cases.
2 packages lint.
15 large packages old linen and muslin.
4 bee sose pads.
2 balls soap.
4 packages Harpers' Magazine.
Also a quantity of religious newspapers, magazines, sermons and other reading matter.

CANNED FRUIT.

12 cans peaches; 6 cans cherries; 2 cans quinces; 4 cans apples; 3 cans tomatoes; 1 can plums; 3 cans currant jelly; 4 cans blackberry jam; 29 cans apple butter; 2 glasses blackberry jam.

DRIED FRUIT.

11 sacks dried apples; 3 do. dried peaches; 2 do. dried cherries; 1 do. dried whortleberaies; 1 do dried raspberries; 1 do. peaches; 4 bottles blackberry cordial; 4 bottles wine; 1 jar pickle lily; 2 bottles pepper hash; 1 package cocoa; 1 keg apple butter.

The Society also forwarded a box of Fancy Articles to the Great Central Fair which was held in Philadelphia in June, 1864.

We cannot close this report without acknowledging our indebtedness to the ladies of the town and neighborhood for many of the articles above mentioned, and expressing the hope that this liberality will be continued. We shall look with confidence to the gentlemen for further contributions in money to enable the society to prosecute its benevolent efforts in behalf of the suffering soldiers.

MARY JANE KING, President.
E. S. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.
MARY F. BARCLAY, Cor. Secretary.

Vice President Stephens of the confederacy is coming to the relief of the peace and McClellan democracy of the North with a "last card." He is for peace negotiations, and for strengthening the peace party of the North as one of the preliminaries thereto. It is a shrewd and timely movement; but Mr Stephens does not speak for the rebels, does not represent them. The rebellion began over his head—it will not stop at his bidding. Let us hear from Jeff Davis.

MAJOR HARRY WHITE, who was recently released by the rebels, reached his home in Indianna, Pa, on Friday last. The *Register* says, notwithstanding the many vicissitudes of his prison life, Major White looks tolerably well—a little thin in flesh—and is rapidly being invigorated by the healthful air of freedom, which he is once more permitted to breathe. Four different times, during his captivity, he made efforts to escape, but was foiled each time. Once he was at large some three weeks, eluding search, and had reached a point within twenty-five miles of Knoxville, when he was again caught. The Richmond authorities constantly imposed harsh treatment upon him—subjecting him to life in dungeons, and sickley places, without room for exercise, and without fire in winter.

The Rebels are Democrats.

Look at the rebellion from beginning to end and you will find that it has been engineered by Democrats. You cannot forget that James Buchanan, a Democrat, was President, surrounded by a Democratic Cabinet, while the rebellion was allowed to organize and to gather strength without interruption. Wherever you look now in the rebellion, there you find the old Democracy, into which is absorbed John Bell and his followers, arrayed against their country. Look at individuals; you will find the larger half, constituting the controlling power of the old Democratic party, is now in arms against their country. Look at States; you will find that all now in rebellion were at its outbreak, Democratic States. It is natural that the Northern associates and allies of these rebels should be engaged in devising apologies for rebellion. Fellow citizens, in all this vast Union, whether the Union as it was or the Union as it is, there is not a single Republican in arms against the Government, or sympathizing with those who are. There is not a traitor among them. Here is a distinction between the two parties, which is as broad as the space between earth and heaven. It is because the democratic party is at this moment so utterly mischievous and disloyal, so really dangerous to our country, and so bitterly hostile to liberty, that I speak thus plainly. Soft words will not do in exposing that combination at Chicago, where the two factions commingled into one. Call them, if you please, Pharisees and Sadducees. They are something more and something worse, if possible. They are the unarmed guerilla bands of Jefferson Davis, who have stolen into the Free States. I have used this language before. If I repeat it now, it is because I wish to put you on your guard against these criminal marauders who, at this moment of peril, are ready to prey upon their country.—*Charles Sumner.*

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Richmond papers of sunday show that the battle on Friday week created the most intense excitement and uneasiness in the Rebel Capital.—All business was suspended, and every person capable of bearing arms, working on fortifications, or otherwise aiding in repelling Grant's raiders, was hurried to the front. The *Enquirer* contains advertisements from schools, stating that they have been suspended on account of the teachers being compelled to lay down the pen for the sword. Trains on railroad companies were suspended.—Theatres and other places of amusement were all closed. Express companies could make no deliveries, the clerks being out with the local forces.—All persons employed in printing offices, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, were ordered to enroll themselves, and an officer appointed to see that this order was complied with. All the Union prisoners confined in the city were rapidly hurried further South. The *Examiner* says: "The papers, by a mistaken piece of policy, claim that the Confederates won a victory on Friday." Referring to the need of more troops, the *Enquirer* says: "Let the call be enforced, not merely in Richmond, but on every farm, in every house and in every cabin in Virginia, and of all other States for the loss of Richmond is the immediate loss of Virginia."

General Butler having learned that the Rebel authorities call on former masters of slaves to come forward and reclaim them from among the colored soldiers captured from the Union army, and also that many of these negro troops had been put to work in the trenches of the enemy's works in his front, has given notice to Robert Ould, the Rebel Exchange Commissioner, that he will retaliate be assigning an equal number of Rebel prisoners in his possession to hard labor, and already some of them have been put to work digging the Dutch Gap canal. General Butler has also made a proposition to Mr. Ould for the exchange of all naval prisoners held on both sides.

Reliable intelligence has been received from Gen. Butler's Department concerning the barbarities perpetrated by the Rebels upon colored troops who have fallen into their hands. Lieut. Viers, of the Fifth United States colored troops, who was wounded and taken prisoner in the recent assault on Fort Gilmer, asserts in a letter to Major Hart, that, after the assulting party had retired, the Rebel soldiers (who, he afterwards learned belonged to the 15th Georgia Regiment) came out of the fort and bayoneted all the colored soldiers who were so badly wounded that they could not walk.

The hints of a failure of Gen. Meade in the recent advance of Grant's army have grown into a statement by telegraph to the New York *World* that Gen. Grant ordered Gens. Meade and Warren to assault the rebel fortifications in their front, at the time the army of the James made its successful demonstration, and that they united in a protest against the order, saying that the rebel works were so strong it would be impossible to carry them, and that the attempt would involve a terrible loss of life, whereupon they were both relieved of their commands. The arrival of Gen. Warren and staff at Washington some days ago, give some probability to this report. Gen. Hancock is suggested as the probable successor to Gen. Meade.

DIED.

Oct. 8th, Mary Virginia youngest child Eben and Mary Ann Pennell, aged 3 years, 9 months and 12 days.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, appointed auditor to make distributions of the money in the hands of Thomas Oldham, assigner of George Snyder, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford on Wednesday Nov 2nd, at 10 o'clock A. M. when all interested can attend.
JOHN LUTZ,
Oct 21, 1864-2t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, appointed to make distribution under the will of John Thomas dec'd. of the balance in the hands of his Executor, S. L. Russell, Esq. will attend for that purpose, at his office in Bedford, on Wednesday the 2nd day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they think proper.
JNO. MOWER,
Oct. 21, 1864-2t. Auditor.

CAUTION.
Whereas my wife Mary Maria has left my bed and board without any just cause or or provocation all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of he contracting unless comrelled by law.
Oct. 18, 1864-3t. NATHAN HURLEY.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed to ascertain the payments and advancements made to the heirs of Daniel Houck, dec'd. and report a distribution of the balance in the hands of the administrators of the estate of said dec'd. will attend, for that purpose, at his office in Bedford on Thursday, the 13th, day of October, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.
Sept. 30, 1864-3t. JNO. MOWER

CHARLES KOONS' ESTATE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Charles Koons, late of Bedford township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement. ATRIEL KOONS,
Bedford, Sept. 30, 1864-6t. *of Charles Koons, dec'd.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned residing in Colerain Tp. upon the estate of John Bossen dec'd. late of said township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY P. DIEHL,
Sept. 30, 1864-6t. Administrator.

Notice to the Stockholders of the "Connells and Southern Pennsylvania Rail Way Company.

AN election will be held for a President and Directors of the "Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Rail Way Company" at No. 238, South 3d St. in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday the 10th day of November A. D. 1864, at three o'clock P. M.

S. L. Russell, Alex Stutzman,
Geoge W. Householder, R. D. Bareley,
Job Mann, W. J. Baer,
John Cessna, A. King,
C. W. Ashcom,
Oct 21, 1864-3t. Commissioners.

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the

AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING

Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.

New Advertisements.

THE SPECIFIC PILL. TWO TO SIX

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE **Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses,** however originally caused, or however aggravaced in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impoteney; Diabetes; Lime or Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most,* of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or *Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.*

Professional Opinions.—"I have used your 'SPECIFIC PILLS' in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*

"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*

"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—ADOLPH BERRE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*

Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*

"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill

Is not a Homœpathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

☞ Price—$1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.
oct.21,'64-1y.

AT WHOLESALE ONLY!

WATCHES and JEWELRY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH!

Army and Country Merchants, Pedlars, Traders, Sutlers and General Dealers can make enormous profits upon a small investment!

Jewelry of any pattern or quality and in quantity made to order. ☞ Estimates for any class of work furnished. ☞ *Particular attention paid to supplying Auctioneers, Country Pedlars, Indian Traders, and Army Dealers.*

Any style of Goods, manufactured such as Inventions, ect., at short notice. ☞ Good Canvassing Clerks, with a small capital, can find constant employment! Illustrated Lists and full particulars free.

THE PROFIT TO THE RETAILER IS VERY LARGE!

A Wholesale Supply can be carried in a knapsack, hand valise, or carpet bag, and will not be like books—bulky or inconvenient to carry from place to place.

Remember another thing!—This business is strictly honorable! ☞ *There is no need of misrepresenting or exaggerating* Our Goods show for themselves, and prove themselves!!

It is a business in which an *ample and satisfactory equivalent is given for the money received* and an encouraging profit is pocketed at the same time. It is an occupation in which no person need be *afraid or ashamed* to canvass the same field again and again, for where once our goods are introduced, a *permanent and continuous demand is created.*

To Soldiers in the Army or those at home disabled by the hardships of war, to Clergymen out of health, Teachers, Postmasters or any person who wishes either local or an active occupation, and one that brings with it GREAT PECUNIARY INDUCEMENTS, THIS PRESENTS AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM MET WITH. TRY IT! AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!!

CAREFULLY SELECTED LOTS OF JEWELRY, comprising our newest styles and most saleable variety of Goods, will be sent anywhere in the Loyal States. We are constantly filling orders from persons leaving the choice of goods wholly with us. To such we promise the best exercise of our taste and judgement, and from our long experience can ensure satisfaction. We ask no pay in advance, state what style and quality of Goods are wanted, and we will send the same and collect pay by Express at the end of the Route

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Good movements and manufactured in the best manner, of pure material, all warranted at prices from $10 to $250 each. Sent anywhere—pay collected by Express. Satisfaction guarranteed! All Watches at first prices; they being of our own Importation.

Circulars free by mail! Send for them!!
T. & H. GAUGAN,
Manufacturers and Importers,
Oct. 21, 1864-3m. 716 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises in Hopewell Township, on

TUESDAY the 15th day of November 1864,

That large and valuable farm of which Jacob Fluke died seized,

Containing 248 acres and 110 perches

of limestane land; about three fourths of which is cleared and under fence; the balance being well timbered. The farm land is in a high state of cultivation with water in every field. The improvements are a

Large Frame House, Bank Barn,

and other useful buildings; also a good tenant house on one end of the place, also an orchard of choice fruit trees. This farm adjoins William Gorsuch, Eli Fluke's heirs, David Puderbaugh, Stephen Weimer and others and is about two miles from the town of Hopewell. Terms one third of the purchase money to be secured in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow; he paying her the interest annually, the one third of the balance at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Jacob Fluke dec'd.
Oct. 21, 1864-3t.

Teachers Examinations

Will take place as follows:—

Hopewell Tp. Oct. 6, Dasher's
Broad Top Friday Oct, 7, Hopewell;
Liberty Saturday Oct. 8, Stonerstown;
East Providence Thursday Oct. 13, Householder's;
Bloody Run and West Providence Friday Oct. 14, Bloody Run;
Monroe Saturday Oct. 15, Rockhill;
Bedford Bor. and Tp. Thursday Oct. 20, Bedford;
Snake Spring Friday Oct. 21, Bald Hill;
Colerain Saturday Oct. 22, School house near Philip J. Shoemaker's;
South Woodbury Monday Oct. 24, New Enterprise;
Middle Woodbury Tuesday Oct. 25, Woodbury;
Union Wednesday Oct. 26, Mowrey's Mills;
St. Clair Thursday Oct, 27, Eight Square;
Schellsburg and Napier Friday Oct. 28, Schellsburg;
Juniata Saturday Oct. 29, Buena Vista;
Harrison Monday Oct. 31, Buffalo Mills;
Londonderry Tuesday Nov. 1, Bridgeport;
Cumb. Valley Wednesday Nov. 2, Centreville;
Special Examination for all who cannot attend any of the above, Saturday Nov. 5, Bedford.

All examinations will begin at precisely 8 o'clock A. M. and those wishing to be examined must be present promptly at that time. J. W. DICKERSON,
Bedford, Sept. 23rd, 1864. Co. Supt.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

IN purcuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, will be sold by public out-cry on the premises on

WEDNESDAY the 16th Day of November Next,

at the late residence of Abraham Sill, late of Bedford Township dec'd., the following valuable tract of land, situate in Bedford Township adjoining lands of Michael Holderbaum, Adam Samuels, Thomas Imler, Samuel Reigart and others,

Containing about 108 Acres,

having thereon erected a two story frame house and log barn, the greater part of the land cleared, part good meadow, good running water and an orchard thereon.

Also, a tract of **Mountan Land containing about 95 Acres,** within one half mile of the mansion tract. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day. Terms, cash on confirmation of sale by the Court.

MARY SILL,
Oct. 21, 1864-ts. Administratrix.

☞ Sametime sundry items of household furniture &c.

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROB'T J. CULVERWELL M. D., Author of the Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to an any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery; New York, Post-Office Box, 4586.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON,
BLOODY RUN, PA,

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings,
Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Challies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints,
Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys'
Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies,
Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress
Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands
Drugs, Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs,

HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all
kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call
and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on

WEDNESDAY, November 16th, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following tracts of land situate in the said County of Bedford, the property of Samuel H. Tate, Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd, viz:

No. 1. A tract of unimproved land, situate in Monroe township, adjoining lands of George Blankley's heirs and others, containing 37 acres.

No. 2. The one undivided half of a tract of land situate in West Providence township, adjoining lands of Geo. Smouse, Frederick Mench, S. J. Hollar and others, containing 224 acres and 75 perches.

No. 3. A tract of land in Southampton township, adjoining lands of Jacob Conrad, Jacob C. Mills and others, 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a small log house and log stable thereon erected, containing about 100 acres.

No. 4. A tract of land in Middle Woodberry township, adjoining lands of John Stonerood, Widow Croft and others, containing 2 acres, about 5 acres cleared and under fence, with a small log house thereon erected.

No. 5. A tract of coal land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant of Jacob Myers, containing 50 acres.

No. 6. A tract of land in East Providence township, surveyed on warrant of John Cavin, containing 406 acres.

No. 7. A tract of land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant of George Harker, containing 436 acres.

No. 8. A tract of land in in Broad Top township, surveyed on warrant of William Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 9. A tract of land in Broad Top township, surveyed on warrant of Hannah Cavin, containing 402 acres.

No. 10. A tract of land in Broad Top township, surveyed on warrant of Sarah Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 11. A tract of land in Broad Top township, surveyed on warrant of Isaac Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 12. All of S. H. Tate's interest in and to a tract of land situate in Bedford township, containing about 25 acres, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house and kitchen attached and a log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Fetter, John S. Ritchey and others.

No. 13. All the right, title and interest of S. H. Tate, dec'd, in and to a tract of land situate in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Adam Barnhart's heirs, Jonathan Diehl, Hugh Moore and others, containing 300 acres, more or less, about 125 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, log barn and other out buildings thereon erected. There is also an apple orchard on the place. (Known as the Stuckey farm.)

Also, the undivided half of the ore and mineral right of a tract of land situate in Liberty Township in said County adjoining lands of John Savage, Jacob Cypher and others, surveyed on warrant in the name of William Harris, containing 400 acres more or less.

TERMS—Cash on confirmation of sale. Widow's dower released. For further particulars inquire of Col. Jos. W. Tate. H. NICODEMUS,
Bedford, Oct. 14, 1864. Administrator.

THE BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER,

EVERY attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864 tf.

NORRIS, STERNE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE.

We offer to purchasers throughout the United States a large and splendid assortment of Jewelry and Plated Ware of every description at prices which defy competition.

ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL
FREE OF CHARGE.

For the benefit of persons wishing a neat, pretty, and useful article at a moderate price, we attach the following price list:

Ladies' handsome Neck Chain $1.00; single stone imitation Diamond Ring $1.00; Cluster imitation Diamond Ring $2; Heavy Plated Vest Chain $1.25; Heavy Plain Rings (will stand the strongest acid) $1; Heavy Plated black enamelled Sleeve Buttons 50 cents; gents single stone or cluster imitation Diamond Pins $1; magnificent Bracelets $1.25; handsomely chased Medallions $1.25; Pen and Pencil with extention case $1.50; Ladies' beautiful Revolving Pin (can be worn on either side) $1.25; Ladies' small Jet or Garnet Pin $1; handsome ladies' set of Pin and Drops Coal; Carbuncle or Opal sets $1.25; fancy Watch Keys $1; Ladies' Long Guard and Chatelaine Chains $1; genuine Gutta Percha Pins for hair or likeness $1; Seal Rings $1; red or black Ball Ear Drops 50 cents; children's handsome Carbuncle or Coral Armlets $1; Vest Hooks, fancy patterns, 50 cents; Carbuncle Studs and Sleeve Buttons $1; Silver-plated Butter Knives $1.50 per pair; Silver-plated Spoons $2.50 per half dozen.

All articles Warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

All orders filled immediately. A liberal reduction in price will be made on orders for a number of articles at one time.

Addresss all orders to
NORRIS, STERNE & CO.,
Oct, 7, 1864-3m 311½ Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and

News and Other Items.

A party of guerillas captured the westward-bound train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Thursday night, robbed the passengers and burned the cars.

There are around us, thousands and thonsands of homes, all the chambers of which are made dark or cheerless for the lack of the "small sweet courtesies" of life, so cheaply given, so magical in their effect.

Hugot Arnott, one day, while panting with the asthma, was almos deafened by the noise of a bawling fellow, selling oysters.—"The extravigant rascal!" said Hugot; "he has wasted in two seconds as much breath as would have served me for a month."

During the examination of a witness as to the location of stairs in a house, the counsel asked him: "Which way do the stairs run?" The witness very innocently replied, "One way they run up stairs, but the other way they run down stairs." The learned counsel took a look at the ceiling.

Soon after the death of poet Wordsworth a man met a farmer of the neighborhood and said to him: "You have had a great loss." "What loss?" "Why you have lost the great poet!" "Oh! ay," said the farmer, "he is dead, but then no doubt his wife'll carry on the bus'ness, and make it as profitable as it iver was."

THE CREAM-COLORED ISLAND.—At Malta, during the summer, every thing is a yellowish white: cream colored houses, cream-colored hedges, cream-colored fields, for all vegitation is burnt up; white trousers, white jackets, white hats, white boots, all of which take a yellow tinge in the sun; and then there is the peril of a sunstroke, if you go out without an umbrella over your head.

May is considered an unfortunate marrying month. A young girl was asked, not long since, to unite herself to a lover who named May in his proposals. The lady hinted that May was unlucky. "Well, make it June then" replied the swain. Casting down her eyes, and with a blush she rejoined, "Would not April do as well."

The husband of a pious woman having occasion to make a voyage, his wife sent a written request to the clergyman of the parish, which instead of spelling and pointing properly, namely, "A person having gone to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation," she spelt and pointed as follows: "A person having gone to see his wife, desires the prayers of the congregation."

Two important arrests of counterfeiters have been made this week—the first and most extensive at Port Jervis, New York, where $40,000 in spurious farctional currency was seized; the latter in New York early Thursday morning, 30,000 of notes of the same denomination being secured. The parties engaged in the manufacture of the spurious issue, with their paper, presses, dies etc., are in the hands of the detectives who "worked up the cases."

An amusing circumstance occurred in a singing school, some years ago. A Mr. Paine was the teacher, and a Miss Patience one of the pupils. In the course of the evening the teacher gave out the tune set to the words—

"Come, gentle *patience* smile on *pain*."

The pupils were so excited by laughter that it was found impossible to sing the line. Soon the teacher gave out another, in which were the following lines:

"Oh give me tears for others' woes,
And *patience* for my own."

The resibilities of the school were so affected that all singing was deferred until another occasion.

FRENCH CHASERS.—While a regiment of New Jersey cavalry, armed and uniformed something like the French Chasseurs, was passing through Washington the curiosity of a member of Congress was aroused by their exotic dress and appearance, and being informed they were Frenchmen, he walked up to a fiercely moustached fellow among them, and inquired, "*Etes vous Francais?*" The soldier looked at him fiercely and burst out angrily: "None o, your Dutch to us if ya plase, we're all Frinchmin—Frinch chasers, de ye mind, an' we'd like mighty well to get a dhrop o' whiskey if ye have any about ye." The Congressman, unable to accomodate the "chaser" as he desired, passed on to another part of the procession.

A REBEL CANINE DESPATCH CARRIER

An officer who came up from City Point had with him an ugly looking specimen of the genus canine, which he guarded very carefully. The dog it appears, was a great pet with both our own and the Rebel pickets in front of Hancock's Corps. The dog had been trained to carry messages between the pickets. A rebel paper would be placed in his mouth and he would scamper off to the Union lines, deliver up the paper, and return with a Nothern paper. He has been entrusted with packages of coffee and tobacco, and always delivered them promptly and safely.

The Rebels, however, tried to make use of him for transmitting information from one portion of their lines to another, and the four-legged messenger having been caught with one of those messages, he was confiscated and brought North.—*Washington Star.*

A HARD HIT AT McCLELLAN.

The New York *Herald* which our readers all know gives an ardent support to McClellan, but denounces the Chicago Platform, in Monday's paper pays the following left handed compliment to "Little Mac":—

We were very much astonished by the indication given in General McClellan's recent speech that he had never heard of General Grant. General McClellan, as the majority of our readers know, is the candidate of the Chicago Convention for President, and that Convention in its platform proclaimed its sympathy with our army and navy. Its candidate is therefore expected to give expression to that sympathy in his speeches, and this General McClellan is understood to have done at Orange. He spoke of Sheridan, Sherman, and Farragut; but he very strangely omitted the greatest of all—General Grant—the man who certainly, by General McClellan's example, is entitled to praise and glory, not only for his own particular achievements, but for the achievements of all others; for when General MsClellan occupied the position that General Grant now occupies, all the victories, East and West, North South and every where were his. He claimed this, and the country admitted it. But, whether or no General McClellan ever heard of the existence of this General Grant, we can assure him that it is the universal opinion of the people of this country that there is such a man. It is believed that this General fought a great battle at Fort Donelson quite early in the war, and achieved a great victory there, capturing fifteen thousand prisoners. It is asserted that he captured the rebel stronghold of Vicksburg, with forty thousand prisoners, and gained a great battle at Chattanooga in the same year. It is positively known that he has fought great battles and been able to move his army next day. There is indeed, one reason that has tended to keep him out of sight; he has never made any great noise in the papers with complaints against the bad treatment of the administration. Yet, in spite of all this, his name is in all the histories of the war. How is t that General McClellan should not have met with it in his reading lately. He has had nearly wo years of leisure? What has he been at?

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AND THE
British Reviews.
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2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (WHIG).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (FREE CHURCH).
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☞ The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the *battle of Gettysburg*, is now ready price 25 cents.

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Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

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For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

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Pittsburg, Pa.

july 3, 1863—zz.

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG.

HAVING lately purchased an excellent assortment of FALL AND WINTER Clothing consisting of

OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, BUSINESS

Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats and Caps White Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves and Notions in Variety. We invite our friends and all who desire to purchase, to give us a call at our

NEW STORE IN SCHELLSBURG.

Where, as we are doing business on the *One Price* system, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their Patronage, and do herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.

G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.
Schellsburg Pa. Sept. 12, 1864. (Sept. 16-tf.)

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS. SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.
Bedford, May 13, 1864-tf.

Subscribers to Bedford Inquirer.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS

PERSONS indebted to me for Subscription, Advertsing or Job-Work, will find it to their advantage to pay up, as I have determined to close up my accounts without a useless delay of two or three years. My bills are small and any one who desires to pay can do so without any great inconvenience. So pay up and save costs—as I will sue all indebted to me, for all sums, from Fifty cents upwards. Prompt attention to this notice may save troubl
J. R. DURBORROW.
Bed ford, May 27, 1864.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by
G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf.

Baughman, Gump & Co.,

BLOODY RUN BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.
GIVE US A CALL! GIVE USA CALL!!
Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the NerVous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Dealers in
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STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES
WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,
PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.
G. BLYMYER & SON.
apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land, in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Osgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.
O. E. SHANNON.
apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprague prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.
Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

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Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
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Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER MILINERY GOODS

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.

Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to.
pr. 22, 1864—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF
LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF
MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEET OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts., Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.
apr. '8 1864—d.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, Pa..
WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

WILLIAM DIBERT.
Bedford, June 24, 1864.

NEW FIRM!
The Rebellion Played Out!
PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods, Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.
Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER
march 18, 1864—tf.

ALLEGHANY SEMINARY,
MALE AND FEMALE.
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Penna.
J. W. HUGHES, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence Thursday, August the 8th.

The pleasant location, the morality of the place and the low rate of boarding, render this Institution desirable for students.

Boarding, with furnished room, $2.00 per week.
Tuition in English branches, $4.25 per Quarter.
For further information address
J. W. HUGHES,
July 8, 1864-tf. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

$10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED.—TO SELL THE "25 CENT LEGAL TENDER STATIONERY PACKAGE." Each package contains 35 Songs, 2 pages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Eveiopes, 1 Ruler, 1 Pen, 1 Pen Holder, 1 lead Pencil, 1 Design for Undersleeves 1 for Child's Apron, 1 for Embroidered Collar, 1 for Christening Robe, 2 for marking Letters, 13 Secrets never before published, worth many Dollars; and other information. Also one beautiful article of Jewelry. Liberal inducements to AGENTS. Send Stamp for Circular.
WEIR & CO.,
June 17, 1863-3m. 43 South Third Street, Phil

HOSTETTERS'
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative, wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forewarned against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being phled with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it work wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation ever induced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises an electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as an invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

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Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers every where.

HEMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF BUCHU.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the by Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatal epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire.—Who will say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane asylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled, by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, Hysterics, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirhous state of the uterus, leuchorrhœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex whether arising from indiscretion, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM OR MURCURY,

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It cures a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Urethe, allaying pain and inflamation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous diseased and warmout matter.

Use Hembold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic; Hembold's extract buchu in the great diuretic, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will recompany the medicine.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Beware of Counterfits and unprincipaled dealers who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Hembold's genuine preparations. Hembold's extract buchu, Hembold's extract Larsaparilla, Hembold's improved rose wash. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Ask for Hembold's, take no other cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.
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